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FILED

DISTRICT COURT OF GUAM

JUN 22 2006 *WBC*

**MARY L.M. MORAN
CLERK OF COURT**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE TERRITORY OF GUAM

17 Defendant objects to the two-level enhancement assigned by the U.S. Probation Office
18 pursuant to USSG § 3B1.3, which concerns abuse of a position of trust. Because this issue is a
19 mixed question of fact and law, the ruling of the district court will be reviewed de novo. United
20 States v. Isaacson, 155 F.3d 1083 (9th Cir. 1998).

21 Isaacson involved a bank vault teller who was convicted of embezzlement. She had
22 appealed the district court's decision to increase her offense level based upon § 3B1.3,
23 contending that her position was not one of special trust. The court noted that it was not enough
24 to simply categorize the position. Rather, it looked to whether she was entrusted with
25 responsibilities beyond that of a regular teller and whether she was able to embezzle bank funds,
26 and evade detection, by abusing her special position of trust. *Id.* at 1085. The court held that the

1 enhancement was appropriate.

2 United States v. Hill, 925 F.2d 502 (9th Cir. 1990), emphasized the importance of the
3 Guidelines' Application Note 1, that a position of trust is characterized as one involving
4 substantially less supervision than employees whose responsibilities were primarily non-
5 discretionary in nature. The court must conduct an analysis of the position to ascertain whether it
6 has the kind of "managerial or professional discretion" that creates the "freedom to commit a
7 difficult-to-detect wrong." Id. at 506. Hill involved a long distance truck driver who stole the
8 cargo he was supposed to deliver; the appellate court upheld the enhancement. It emphasized
9 two important indicia to consider: (1) "the inability of the trustor objectively and expediently to
10 determine the trustee's honesty" and (2) the ease with which the trustee's activities can be
11 observed." Id. at 507.

12 The Hill standards were applied in United States v. Hoskins, 282 F.3d 772 (9th Cir. 2002),
13 which concerned a K-Mart security guard who participated in an armed robbery of his store. His
14 duties were non-discretionary: he was supposed to be stationed at a bank of monitors for security
15 cameras placed around the store, one of which covered the cash cage. Instead, on the morning of
16 the robbery he met his confederate at the store, escorted him to the cash cage, and pretended to be
17 one of the victims while his friend robbed the teller. The district court held that 3B1.3 was
18 applicable but the appeals court reversed. There was nothing discretionary about defendant's
19 job: during the time he was supposed to be watching the monitors, he was not even allowed a
20 bathroom break. He had no "meaningful discretion" in the performance of his duties. Id. at 779.

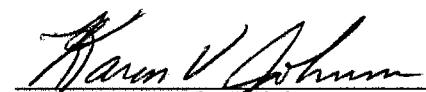
21 In this case, defendant's position as a police officer involved enormous discretion
22 concerning his movements. He was unsupervised and it would be virtually impossible for his
23 superiors to detect whether he was selling drugs. He could enter a house to transact a drug deal
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1 and no one in the Guam Police Department would be the wiser. For these reasons, the
2 government believes the enhancement is appropriate.

3 Respectfully submitted this 22nd day of June, 2006.

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5 LEONARDO M. RAPADAS
6 United States Attorney
7 Districts of Guam and CNMI

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